

Hawaiian Gazette

EST. 1841. IN REBUS.

TEN-PAGE EDITION.

TUESDAY, JULY 29, 1890.

The ten minutes rule ought to be extended to discussion in Committee of the Whole.

It is very rarely that we find anything in the Elele worth publishing or commenting on, but the following card, which explains itself, is an exception:

A CARD.

W. R. CASTLE, Esq.

Sir—In connection with the editorial which appeared in the Elele in its issue of July 25th, instant, wherein your professional character and behavior were severely commented upon, justice demands that I should explain such publication. In the first place, I was entirely ignorant, prior to seeing the article in the paper, of any intention to publish said article, and had I known of such intention in advance, I should not have consented to such publication. I am aware of no facts to justify the charges against you contained in said article.

Respectfully,

DAN LYONS,
Manager of Elele.

The report of the Committee of Commerce on the alleged irregularities in connection with the Hawaiian Cable Company, will be a bitter disappointment to the missionary haters. Great revelations were expected, or pretended to be expected, as to the wicked frauds on the revenue of which that notorious missionary firm, E. O. Hall & Son, had been guilty. Darkly exulting in the fact that any one without a clear conscience must have been terrified indeed. Now comes the Committee on Commerce, composed of a majority of National Reform members, and rudely dissipates all these malicious anticipations and says that the frauds on the revenue have no existence, outside indeed of the few heated imaginations where they will doubtless still continue to incubate. Oh! What a fiasco!

THE DIPLOMATIC BILL.

The discussion of the Act providing for the committing of diplo-mats to the Insane Hospital, occupied nearly the whole of the afternoon Tuesday, without any result being reached beyond a reference to committee. The bill would have passed without any difficulty or opposition, if it had not had the misfortune to encounter the foolish opposition of almost all the native members. The result was that after a violent discussion of more than two hours, the bill escaped indefinite postponement, only by the casting vote of the chairman. The majority of the National party voted for indefinite postponement, and the Reform party, with, we believe, but two exceptions, against that disposition of the bill.

Everyone will know how to interpret this vote. It was simply another barefaced attempt to curry favor with the native members. The only speech made which pretended to anything in the nature of argument, was one made by Rep. Marques, who was shrewd enough to see that it would not do to vote against the bill without assigning some reason for taking such a course. His speech, however, does not save him. He stated unreservedly that he believed the principle of the bill was excellent, but there were objectionable details. He voted, however, against a reference to committee, where changes might have been made, and in favor of the immediate rejection of the bill, a glaring inconsistency, which no one will fail to remark.

We deplore these sacrifices of principle, which are not consistent with political sincerity, nor with a high standard of political morality. Tuesday was only a repetition of what has happened many times this session, and we cannot avoid the conclusion that the National Party is strongly leavened with persons who can sacrifice a principle to consideration of expediency without a visible qualm.

It would not be just to leave this subject without stating that there were many honorable exceptions to this general vote of the National Party against the bill. Noble Phillips particularly, handled the foolish reasons of the native members without gloves.

The merits of the proposed Act are so conspicuous, and so generally conceded, that it seems needless to set them forth here. Men whose votes are determined by considerations of political expediency are not affected by arguments on the merits. It will be sufficient for the present to say that the measure is one of broad humanity, and its usefulness has been abundantly demonstrated in other countries.

A CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION.

The Constitution of 1887 was secured by a revolution. It was forced from an unwilling sovereign. Such is always the case. All gains of popular right or privilege, as shown by the world's history, are forced from rulers against their will. That of 1887 was no exception. It may not be perfect, few constitutions are. Most laws are open to some objection. But that is no reason why laws should be repealed, or the fundamental law set aside. The meeting on Saturday evening was called for the purpose of agitating the subject of calling a convention to give us a new constitution. The remarks made in some instances were both foolish and dangerous. Many false things were spoken, like Mr. Bush's statement that the King was compelled to abolish the constitution given by Kamehameha III. These things are said to create, foster and engender feeling of hate and bitterness on the part of the natives. They can result in nothing but injury, to the natives first, and the whole country afterwards. There is no need of any constitutional convention, nor of a new constitution. Whenever required, the Constitution can be amended by regular course. The present Constitution is infinitely better than that published in these columns several weeks ago. That was simply the beginning of a return to the old order. Under its provisions a new exercise of irresponsible and despotic power would become possible. That is a condition to which the country will not return, and the sooner it is recognized the better. Messrs. Bush & Co. are parading as the friends of the Hawaiians, and they try to prove it by stirring up hatred against the foreigners. In fact they are the Hawaiians' worst enemies. If the provisions of the present Constitution are carried out, the rights of all are equally guarded and protected, and Hawaiian independence will be maintained honorably. If, however, Mr. Bush and his friends succeed in creating disorder and commotion, they will simply force interference from abroad and the loss of our autonomy. In such an event, who would be responsible if the nation is crowded to the wall? Let all friends of the Hawaiian unite and maintain order and the present constitutional government.

PERMANENCE IN OFFICE.

A late issue of the Bulletin contained an article on Permanence in Office, which has stirred the wrath of the Elele to its depths. It is needless for us to state that we concur in the main with the sentiments of the Bulletin, and are highly amused by the wrath of the Elele. That journal has a hard row to hoe. It has to represent itself as the champion of a party and policy of Civil Service Reform, and without alienating the support of the boodles element which it represents, and to which it owes its existence. The combination is an incongruous one and no amount of ingenuity can possibly disguise it, certainly not the very limited ingenuity of the Elele. The last issue of that paper commends the National party as the party of Civil Service Reform, and at the same time calls for removals which shall furnish an opportunity for rewarding faithful political services! It is easy to see what the Elele's idea of Reform is. It consists in making a sweep for the benefit of the hungry of its own political stripe.

At present the symptoms of ministerial yielding to the howls for political heads are not great, and the dissatisfaction of the boodlers is correspondingly active. It has come very clearly to the surface in the Legislature, and is one of the many causes of dissension which are widening the rift in the National party. The Ministry in their resistance to the spoilsmen, are only acting in accordance with the professed principles of their own party, but if they adhere to such a course they can count with confidence upon the support of the Reform members as well, and the backing of that party throughout the country. A great many of the candidates of the National party evidently took the platform seriously regarding it as something to be lived up to and carried out, and not merely as a trap to catch votes. This view of the instrument is a bitter disappointment to the large element which subscribed to the platform without reading it, and who never dreamed that it was anything but honey to catch flies with.

The attitude of the Ministry to the offices will furnish an admirable test of their political sincerity and good faith. If they adopt the principle that efficiency and fidelity are the only qualifications for office, and are governed by no other considerations in the matter of removals and appointments, they will command the support of the best element in their own party, and at the same time the general public sentiment of the country will rally to their aid.

Heavy rains are reported through the district of Hamakua.

THE SUGAR TARIFF IN THE SENATE.

The speech delivered by Mr. Blaine to the Senate Committee on Appropriations on the subject of the sugar duties, says a recent San Francisco Call, is the most important political event of the day. It is understood to have been made by and with the advice and consent of the President, and to command the approval of a majority of the Cabinet. Mr. Blaine holds that the admission of Cuban and South and Central American sugar free without a corresponding abolition of duties now imposed on those countries on American breadstuffs and provisions is most impolitic; he objects to the increased duties on wool and hides, as calculated to prejudice the South Americans against us, and to impede the consumption of American farm products in South America. Headed, with the impetuous candor characteristic of the man, that he would give two years of his life for two hours on the floor of the Senate when the sugar duties come up for discussion. He showed how a reduction in the duty on raw sugar—coupled with an increase in the duty on refined sugar—would benefit the farmer, but would place him at the mercy of the sugar trust. He reminded the committee that the result of placing coffee on the free list, which, as he said, was done some years ago, to meet a supposed political exigency, to afford a free breakfast for the workingman, had not in the least cheapened that breakfast, but had enabled Brazil to pocket the revenue we relinquished. He wound up by warning his fellow Republicans of the danger of the course they were pursuing. Whether the majority in Congress will give heed to the counsels of their oldest and wisest leader remains to be seen. If they do not, the emphatic words of the Secretary of State, would appear to foreshadow a veto of the bill which they may pass.

THE HIRAM MURDER TRIAL.

Lui, the New Hebridean, Found Guilty by the Jury.

The trial of Lui, the New Hebridean, for the murder of Charles Hiram, was held Wednesday in the Supreme Court before Mr. Justice Dole and the following jury: J. K. Wilder, M. McInerney, T. J. King, H. Armitage, J. J. Lecker, F. Godfrey, W. F. Bates, W. C. King, W. H. Aldrich, E. A. Jones, E. L. Marshall and E. Baskerville. Attorney General Peterson for the Crown, and Paul Neumann for the prisoner. Six jurors were excused by the defense, five by the prosecution and ten by the Court. Nine talesmen had to be called in. The evidence was very clear against the prisoner. The only witness for the defense was Mr. A. Drier, for whom the prisoner once worked. The jury brought in a unanimous verdict of guilty. A motion for a new trial was made by the defense.

Ostrich Farming in the Hawaiian Islands.

Just four weeks ago we mentioned the arrival of three ostriches for Dr. Trousseau, one male and two females. One of the females does not appear to this day to have recovered from the effects of the journey, and will probably die. The remaining pair seem to have taken kindly to their new home, and Thursday at 3 p. m., in the presence of Mrs. S. G. Wilder, and her grandchildren, who happened to be visiting the farm, the hen laid her first egg. This shows the adaptation of the climate to the raising of these valuable birds. The egg has been marked and if it is successfully hatched the first ostrich born in Hawaii will be named "Kinau."

Baseball Matters.

The Honolulu Baseball League held a meeting last week at the barracks and re-organized. The name was changed to the "Honolulu Amateur League." Robert Parker, president and Morris Keohokalele, secretary, were re-elected. P. Silva was appointed official scorer. A schedule is to be drawn up and the following clubs have signified their willingness to participate in the games: Barracks; Roads and Bridges; Kunaui; Pauahi; Aliilani; Iwilei and Kawaiahae.

The Planters' Monthly.

For July is on our desk, and contains, as it usually does, interesting articles for planters, engineers and others engaged in planting and agriculture. Those relating to Fertilizers, the Jamaica Banana, diseases of Sugar cane, Liberian Coffee, glucose and how it is made, and others equally valuable. In short, the whole pamphlet consists of instructive information, which others besides planters will profit from the perusal.

The U. S. Flagship Charleston was coaling Tuesday from an island schooner. One of the natives, Kumo Keau, who was heaving coal was detected selling gin to the sailors on the cruiser. He was arrested and stands charged with selling spirituous liquors without a license.

Bush's paper says, "The Union as well as the Hui Kalaiaina seems to consider the present Ministers as interlopers who have gained their positions through the work of patriots whom they now repudiate and scorn."

THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

Thirty-Ninth Day.

THURSDAY, July 24.

The House met at 10 A. M. Prayer by the Chaplain. Minutes read and approved.

Rep. Rickard reads by title an Act to provide for a Police Justice for Hamakua. Minister Peterson reads an Act to amend section 429 of the Civil Code as amended by chapter X, Session Laws of 1887, relating to naturalization. 2, an Act to regulate the drawing of talesmen in Jury trials, and to amend section 1199 of the Civil Code.

Noble W. Y. Horner—I introduced a bill which I find was defectively drawn. I now ask to have another which I have prepared.

Minister Brown—The honorable Noble can withdraw his bill, but he cannot substitute another.

Rep. Lucas—The bill was not in form and so returned from the Printing Committee to him.

Noble W. Y. Horner reads an Act to amend the law relating to the sale of spirituous liquors. The bill forbids the manufacture of liquor in this country.

Rep. Lucas—I would like to read bill No. 38, relating to the telegraph cable. I move that the rules be suspended so that the bill can be read now.

Minister Brown—The bill is on the Order of the Day.

President Walker said that the motion would be in order when the Order of the Day was reached.

Rep. Kapahaele, under suspension of rules, reads report of select committee on petition No. 251, praying that petitioner be paid \$50 for work on fence around Court House at Lahaina. After careful consideration and inquiry from Honolulu Baked—the committee have learned that in 1887 the said fence was very much out of repair, and that Minister of the Interior, Ahole, gave instructions to have the fence repaired, and that the petitioner did the work, and that \$50 is a moderate charge therefore, and they recommend the item be inserted in the appropriation bill. Laid on the table to be considered with appropriation bill.

Noble Cornwell reads report of select committee on bill No. 29, an Act to license the sale and manufacture of poi. The committee state that the first and second sections were unconstitutional and that they had the authority of the Supreme Court, but the sections providing for Government supervision were good and should pass.

Minister Brown moved adoption of report.

Rep. Cummings had no objection to that disposition of the report.

Noble J. M. Horner reads report of select committee to confer with the Postmaster-General and the Steamship Companies, on postal arrangements. The committee have reached the following arrangements: The Wilder S. S. Co. will arrange to have the Kinai leave immediately after the arrival of the Australia. They do not see their way clear to making any change in the Likie like time table. They will make, however, a special stop for \$25 at Mahukona to facilitate expedition of letters to the Coast. The Inter Island S. S. Co. cannot change the Mikahala time, but will have the Hall arrive Friday morning instead of Friday afternoon, on the Australia's sailing day; and for a remuneration of \$25 will arrange for certain stops which will facilitate the expedition of letters to San Francisco. The committee recommend inserting \$1000 in appropriation bill for this purpose.

Minister Brown moved the report be adopted.

President Walker presents a communication to the House being a reply to questions to the President of the Board of Education, stating that Mr. J. S. Bacon, a gentleman of experience, has assisted in the selection of foreign teachers. He has received no regular salary, but has received small amounts aggregating less than \$300. No written contracts have been entered into with the teachers but verbal agreements for one year only.

Rep. Halstead moved reply be accepted. Carried.

Rep. Lucas, as chairman of Printing Committee, reports six bills printed. Ordered distributed.

Rep. Nawahi presents resolution: Whereas the honorable A. Rosa is a member of Judiciary Committee to which an opium scandal has been referred, and whereas he was chairman of the select committee on the same matter, Resolved that another member be appointed in his place on that committee for this purpose.

Rep. Lucas—I move the resolution be laid on the table until some time when Rep. Rosa is present.

Rep. Nawahi—It makes no difference whether the Hon. A. Rosa is in his seat or not. He has presented his report and made up his mind. The result is that he seems to be doing all that he can to hinder us and prevent us from reaching any conclusion.

President Walker—The member is out of order. The motion is to lay on the table.

Rep. Nawahi—I think I have a right to explain my resolution.

The motion to lay on the table is lost. President Walker rules that the resolution being to remove a member of the Judiciary Committee is out of order.

Rep. Nawahi—I infer that the President does not wish to have the investigation proceed.

President Walker—Nothing of the kind. When the Hon. A. Rosa is present, he will resign of his own accord.

Rep. Nawahi—He would not resign when I asked him to last night.

Rep. Kapahaele—I move the resolution be referred to a select committee. Carried.

Noble Crabbe resolved that a special committee of five be appointed to investigate the passport fraud which caused the removal of five persons from the Custom House. Adopted.

Minister Cummins states that it has pleased His Majesty to approve, 1, an Act to provide for Police Justice for Makawao, Maui. 2, an Act to amend the law relating to the currency. 3, an Act to amend an Act providing for hospitals for seamen (reducing hospital tax). 4, an Act to admit fertilizers free of duty.

The House proceeded to the order of the day at 11:15. The special order was the third reading of an Act providing for paying the Government expenses until September 30, 1890.

Minister Brown moved that the bill pass. Carried.

Rep. Lucas—I move to suspend the rules so as to take up a bill out of its order.

Rep. Kalua—Let the honorable member wait till to-morrow. I object to carrying the motion.

The motion to suspend the rules was lost.

Rep. Lucas—The member from Wailuku doesn't know what he is talking about.

Third reading of Bill 38. An Act to prevent the counterfeiting of foreign postage stamps.

Minister Brown—This bill was referred to the Committee on Commerce and the committee recommended to strike out Section 2. A slight change will be required in Section 3 in consequence. Otherwise I would move that the bill pass.

The Secretary read the report of the Committee on Commerce. The bill was passed to engrossment as amended by the committee and Tuesday was fixed for the third reading.

Second reading of an Act to abolish Konohiki sea fisheries.

Rep. Robt. Wilcox moved that the consideration of the bill be postponed as the introducer was not present. Carried.

Second reading of an Act to regulate the departure of native Hawaiians from the Kingdom. The Act provides that no Hawaiian shall leave the Kingdom without filing a statement of his object in leaving, and furnishing a bond for his return in two years.

Rep. Robt. Wilcox moved that the bill be referred to the Judiciary Committee.

Rep. Cummings—I move the bill be laid on the table. It interferes with a man's personal liberty. If I wanted to go to San Francisco for a visit I couldn't go without furnishing a \$1,000 bond, and if I couldn't furnish the bond I would have to stay at home.

Rep. Waipulani—I favor reference to a select committee. The idea of the bill is to prevent native Hawaiians from being misled into going to foreign countries.

Rep. Kalua—I am in favor of laying the bill on the table. It puts native Hawaiians on the same footing as Chinamen. That is not right. The bill is incomplete. It does not provide what the amount of the bond shall be. We ought not to interfere with the liberty of native Hawaiian subjects. If they want to go let them go.

Rep. Kapahaele—I am not in favor of the motion to lay on the table. It is not in order anyway on second reading.

Noble Crabbe—I am opposed to this bill as it restricts the liberty of native Hawaiians against their will. My wife could not go away unless I filed a bond for \$500. I therefore move it be referred to a select committee.

Rep. Lucas—The bill, with all respect to the hon. member who fetched it in, ought to be laid on the table. The Hawaiians are not children, but they know what they want and I propose to bring in an Act in regard to restrictions that is laid on Hawaiians now. I think it is a ridiculous bill.

Rep. Marques—I rise to a point of order. On the second reading a bill can only be engrossed or committed. I move the previous question. Carried.

Noble Pua—I introduced the bill because I have a great many letters from natives who have gone to Utah, asking that laws be passed to prevent any more from going, and for government aid to come back. I favor the motion to refer to a select committee.

The motion to indefinitely postpone was lost. Bill was referred to a select committee.

House took a recess until 1:30.

Afternoon Session.

The House re-assembled at 1:40.

Second reading of an Act to extend the time for the completion and equipment of the inter-island submarine telegraph cable. The bill extends the time for completion until July 31, 1892.

Rep. Lucas—I move the bill pass to engrossment. Carried.

Rep. Kalua moved it be read a third time Tuesday.

Rep. Lucas moved it be read to-morrow so that the company can go right along. The company wish to send to London by the steamer to arrive to-morrow.

Rep. Kalua—The hon. member for Honolulu seems to think that as soon as a bill is passed the third time it becomes law. It must go to a committee to be compared with the original copy, certified by the clerk and then sent to His Majesty who will not necessarily consider it at once.

Rep. Lucas—I have no such idea. But if the bill passes its third reading it is pretty sure to become a law. It can be engrossed in about five minutes and the Enrollment Committee and the Minister of Foreign Affairs will hurry it up.

The motion to read on Friday was carried.

Second reading of Bill 14, an Act to increase the jurisdiction of District Courts.

Rep. Kalua—In the Hawaiian version certain necessary words have been omitted.

Noble Isenberg—I move those words be inserted. Carried.

Rep. Kapahaele moved it be read a third time Friday. Carried.

Second reading of Bill 41. To amend the Hawaiian Postal Savings Bank Act.

Minister Brown—The object of the bill is that the Government shall pay no higher rate of interest than the depositors receive. The old law says that the Treasurer shall pay 6 per cent to the bank although the bank only pays 4½ per cent. The difference, 1½ per cent, was applied to post office expense. The bill is intended to do away with that. I move it pass to engrossment.

Noble Burchard—Some stop [punctuation mark] is wanted in Section 2.

The bill passed to engrossment, to be read a third time next Tuesday.

Second reading of Bill 44. To amend Section 102, Civil Code.

Minister Brown—The introducer is absent on account of his health, and I move the bill be passed over. Carried.

Second reading of Bill 45. An Act to give greater security to depositors in the Postal Savings Bank.

Minister Brown—I move this bill also pass to engrossment. This bill provides that interest shall be compounded yearly instead of semi-annually, and amends the law with regard to the issue of bonds accordingly.

The bill passed to engrossment and next Tuesday was fixed for third reading.

Second reading of bill No. 46, an Act to amend the law relating to the Postal Savings Bank.

Minister Brown—I move the bill pass to engrossment. The Postal Savings Bank as at present constituted, is a great danger. In case of a panic there might be a call for the money—which is all payable in thirty to sixty days. The amount is about a million of dollars, which the Government could not possibly meet in so short a time. The bill will result in the conversion of the greater

part of these deposits into bonds and so remove the danger.

Noble Isenberg—Why can't the depositor have more than \$2500?

Minister Brown—That was the old law, but after his account is wiped out he is no longer a depositor, and then he can deposit again and get a new bond.

The bill passed, to be read a third time Tuesday.

Bill No. 47 was passed over, the introducer being absent.

Bill No. 48 was passed over on the same ground.

Bill No. 51, an Act to amend the law relating to the sale of spirituous liquors. The bill provides for licensing the sale of beers and wines below 21 deg. alcoholic strength.

Minister Brown—There is a select committee on all bills dealing with this question, and I move reference to them.

Noble Marsden—I support the motion of the Minister of Finance.

The bill was referred to that select committee.

President Walker—I have nothing further to offer to the House. I thank the House for the manner in which it has despatched business.

President Walker appointed the following committees:

Special Committee on Passport Fraud: Nobles Crabbe, Berger, Reps. R. W. Wilcox, Kalua and Nawahi.

On the resolution in regard to Rep. Rosa's serving on the committee to investigate the opium scandal, Nobles McCarthy, Marsden, Reps. Paehale, Rickard, Kanhi.

Rep. Rosa—Is that the resolution in reference to me? I think the appointment of that committee ought to be deferred until I am heard. The resolution was brought in in a cowardly manner I am sorry to say, and statements made which I can refute easily enough.

President Walker—The committee is to hear what you have to say and what the others have to say.

Rep. Rosa—I submit to that.

The House adjourned at 2:40 p. m. (Continued on seventh page.)

New Advertisements.

Baldwin Locomotives!



The undersigned having been appointed Sole Agents for the Hawaiian Islands

FOR THE CELEBRATED

Baldwin Locomotives

From the Works of

Burnham, Parry, Williams & Co.,

Philadelphia, Penn.,

Are now prepared to give estimates and receive orders for these engines, of any size and style.

The Baldwin Locomotive Works are now manufacturing a style of Locomotive particularly adapted

For Plantation Purposes,

A number of which have recently been received at these Islands, and we will have pleasure in furnishing Plantation Agents and Managers with particulars of same.

The superiority of these Locomotives over all other makes is not only known here but is acknowledged throughout the United States.

WM. G. IRWIN & CO.,

SOLE AGENTS for Hawaiian Islands.

21 1307

THE IRISDON

Iron and Locomotive Works,

Corner of Beal and Howard Streets,

San Francisco, Cal.

W. H. TAYLOR, President

R. S. MOORE, Superintendent

Builders of Steam Machinery

In all its branches.

Steamboat, Steamship, Land Engines & Boilers, High Pressure or Compound.

STEAM VESSELS of all kinds built complete, with hulls of wood, iron or composite.

ORDINARY ENGINES compounded when advisable.

STEAM LAUNCHES, barges and Steam Tugs constructed with reference to the trade in which they are to be employed. Speed, tonnage and draft of water guaranteed.

SUGAR MILLS and Sugar Making Machinery made after the most approved plans. Also, all other Iron Work connected therewith.

WATER PIPES, of Boiler or Sheet Iron, of any size, made in suitable lengths for connecting together, or Sheets rolled, punched and packed for shipment, ready to be riveted on the ground.

HYDRAULIC RIVETING, Boiler Work and Water Pipes made by this establishment, riveted by hydraulic riveting machinery, that quality of work being far superior to hand work.

SHIP WORK, Ship and Steam Captains, Steam Winches, Air and Circulating Pumps, made after the most approved plans.